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6 THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON FKA THE BANK OF  
7 NEW YORK SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE TO JPMORGAN CHASE  
8 BANK, N.A., AS TRUSTEE FOR THE BEAR STEARNS ALT-A  
9 TRUST, MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2005-04

10

11 **UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**  
12  
13 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – SANTA ANA DIVISION**

14

15 In re  
16 JEFFREY S. BEIER,  
17  
18 Debtor.

19 Case No. 8:23-bk-10898-TA

20 Chapter 7

21 **ORDER OVERRULING DEBTOR'S  
22 OBJECTION TO PROOF OF CLAIM 2-  
23 1 FILED BY THE BANK OF NEW  
24 YORK MELLON, FKA THE BANK OF  
25 NEW YORK SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE  
26 TO JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,  
27 AS TRUSTEE FOR THE BEAR  
28 STEARNS ALT-A TRUST, MORTGAGE  
PASS-THROUGH CERTIFICATES,  
SERIES 2005-04**

29  
30 HEARING HELD:  
31 DATE: January 9, 2024  
32 TIME: 11:00 a.m.  
33 CTRM: 5b

34  
35 The above-captioned matter came on for hearing on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2024 upon debtor Jeffrey  
36 S. Beier's ("Debtor") Objection to Proof of Claim 2-1 Filed by The Bank of New York Mellon,  
37 FKA The Bank of New York, Successor Trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Trustee for  
38 the Bear Stearns ALT-A Trust, Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-04 (the "Claim  
39 Objection") filed on December 1, 2023, as Docket No. 108.

1           The Court, having considered the Claim Objection, the Opposition to the Claim  
2 Objection filed by *respondent* The Bank of New York Mellon FKA The Bank of New York,  
3 Successor Trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Trustee for the Bear Stearns ALT-A Trust,  
4 Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-04 (“The Bank of New York Mellon, as  
5 Trustee”), and Debtor’s Reply to the Opposition to the Claim Objection, and based upon the  
6 arguments of counsel, pleadings, filings and record before the Court, and the Court’s tentative  
7 ruling on the Claim Objection which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, the Court finds that The  
8 Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee has a valid proof of claim, and allowed claim as prayed  
9 and is entitled to receiving payment from the sale proceeds of the real property at 10 Tucson,  
10 Coto de Caza Area, California 92679 to the balance of its claim.

11           **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Debtor’s Claim Objection is **OVERRULED**.

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Santa Ana  
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**8:23-10898 Jeffrey S Beier**

**Chapter 7**

**#12.00 Objection To Proof Of Claim 2-1 Filed By The Bank Of New York Mellon, FKA The Bank Of New York Successor Trustee To JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., As Trustee For The Bear Stearns ALT-A Trust, Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-04**

Docket 108

**Tentative Ruling:**

Tentative for January 9, 2024

This is Debtor 's objection to Claim No. 2-1, filed by The Bank of New York Mellon FKA the Bank of New York, Successor Trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Trustee for the Bear Stearns ALT-A Trust, Mortgage Pass Through Certificates, Series 2005-04 ("BONY").

On March 5, 2005, Debtor and Toni R. Beier (collectively, "Borrowers") executed a promissory note in the principal sum of \$1,470,000 in favor of Countrywide Home Loans, Inc ("Countrywide"). The note was allegedly indorsed in blank via allonge and BONY is in possession of the indorsed blank note. The note is secured by a Deed of Trust executed by the Borrowers on the real property located at 10 Tucson, Coto de Caza Area, California 92679 ("Property"). The Deed of Trust was recorded and the beneficial interest was allegedly assigned to BONY. The Note and Deed of Trust are referred to collectively as the Subject Loan. Debtor questions how BONY became the owner of the promissory note and the deed of trust based on the proof of claim and its alleged chain of title issues. But the Jae Min declaration submitted by BONY is the only evidence presented and this evidence confirms that BONY is the holder of the note through acquisition and authorized servicers. Whatever theory debtor might have as to why BONY might not be the current holder is not backed up with anything except argument.

Debtor filed four prior bankruptcy cases under mostly chapter 7 and 13; all were closed or discharged. During the second bankruptcy filing, Debtor

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filed an adversary proceeding against Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems ("MERS"), Countrywide, and Wells Fargo Document Custody. Debtor challenged Countrywide's standing to enforce the promissory note and its ability to foreclose on the Property pursuant to the deed of trust. The case was dismissed on all claims with prejudice on September 28, 2010. Several other subsequent lawsuits were filed by Debtor in state court that were dismissed as well.

On April 28, 2023, Debtor filed his chapter 11 bankruptcy, and the case was later converted to chapter 7 on July 7, 2023. BONY filed a proof of claim in Debtor's bankruptcy case regarding the Subject Loan reflecting a total secured claim in the amount of \$2,786,180.50 and pre-petition arrears in the amount of \$1,787,448.67 ("Proof of Claim"). On October 3, 2023, Trustee filed a motion to sell the Property for \$3,200,000 subject to overbid, free and clear of BONY's lien.

On November 15, 2023, the court entered an order granting the sale motion, *including authorization for the Trustee to make an interim distribution of \$2.4 million to BONY* and deposit the balance in a trust account pending settlement negotiations or outcome of litigation. Specifically, Trustee was authorized to make further disbursement of the remaining sale proceeds to BONY if Debtor failed to commence litigation within 30 days of the sale order. On November 30, the sale of the property closed and Trustee issued the interim distribution payment to BONY.

The court entered an order of abandonment on December 7, 2023, abandoning any claims the estate may have against BONY related to the Subject Loan. Since Debtor did not commence a lawsuit against BONY within the 30 day timeframe in the sale order, Trustee is authorized to make further disbursements to BONY in an amount sufficient to pay off its lien under Deed of Trust. Debtor contends this claim objection was the "litigation" contemplated in the sale order and thus remains viable within the limitation imposed in the sale order.

**A. Legal Standard**

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A proper proof of claim is presumed valid and is *prima facie* evidence of the validity of both the claim and its amount. *Lundell v. Anchor Constr, Specialists, Inc. (In re Lundell)*, 223 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2000); Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3001(f). "Upon objection, the proof of claim provides 'some evidence as to its validity and amount' and is 'strong enough to carry over a mere formal objection without more.'" Id. (quoting *Wright v. Holm (In re Holm)*, 931 F.2d 620, 623 (9th Cir. 1991)). In order to rebut the presumption of validity, the objecting party must provide sufficient evidence and "show facts tending to defeat the claim by probative force equal to that of the allegations of the proofs of claim themselves." *Holm*, 931 F.2d at 623; L.B.R. 3007(c)(1). If the objecting party produces sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption of validity, the burden reverts to the claimant to prove the validity of the claim by a preponderance of the evidence. *Lundell*, 223 F.3d at 1039. The ultimate burden of persuasion remains at all times upon the claimant. See *Holm*, 931 F.2d at 623.

**B. Claim Objection**

**1. BONY's Standing to File Proof of Claim**

Debtor objects on the grounds that BONY has failed to demonstrate that it is the owner of either the Promissory Note or the Deed of Trust by means of explanation or declaration. Specifically, Debtor argues that BONY has not provided further explanation as to how the documents attached to the Proof of Claim support BONY's right to enforce the Note and Deed of Trust. BONY, in its opposition, has introduced additional evidence by means of declarations and request for judicial notice of documents. BONY readily establishes its standing as explained below.

**(a) Promissory Note**

California Commercial Code §3301 provides in pertinent part: "[The] [p]erson entitled to enforce an instrument means (a) the holder of the instrument, (b) a non-holder in possession of the instrument who has the rights of a holder, or (c) a person not in possession of the instrument who is entitled to enforce the instrument pursuant to Section 3309 or subdivision (d)

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of Section 3418." Cal. Comm. Code §3301. Section 1201 of the California Commercial Code defines "holder" as the "person in possession of a negotiable instrument that is payable either to bearer or, to an identified person that is the person in possession..." Cal. Comm. Code §1201(a)(21) (a). An instrument is payable to the bearer if it does not state a payee. See Cal Comm. Code § 3109(a)(2).

Here, Countrywide was the original beneficiary to the Promissory Note. Subsequent to Debtor's execution of the Promissory Note, Countrywide indorsed it in blank and BONY is currently in possession or the indorsed in blank Note. While indorsement was originally to JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., the indorsement was crossed out and voided. [Jae Min Dec at Ex. A]. Thus, BONY is in possession of the indorsed in blank Promissory Note and would be entitled to enforce the instrument.

**(b) Deed of Trust**

Under California law, the deed of trust follows the note it secures. See *Yvanova v. New Century Mortg. Corp.*, 62 Cal. 4th 919, 927 (2016) (deed of trust follows the note it secures even without a separate assignment). Thus, since the Promissory note is indorsed in blank but enforceable by its bearer, BONY, the Deed of Trust would follow under this logic. California law is also clear that the power of sale under a deed of trust may be exercised by an assignee if the assignment is duly acknowledged and recorded. See Cal. Civ. Code § 2932.5. Here, Countrywide as original beneficiary transferred the Deed of Trust, which was properly acknowledged and recorded, to MERS. [Jae Min Dec at Exhibit B]. The Deed of Trust, which was acknowledged, followed the note and was recorded against the Property. The Substitution of Trustee and Assignment of Deed of Trust represents that MERS, as beneficiary, assigned all beneficiary interest in the Deed of Trust to BONY. [Jae Min Dec at Exhibit C]. Thus, BONY is the current beneficiary and has standing to file a proof of claim and authority to enforce the power of sale provisions. Debtor's reply does not provide any specific argument other than a general contention that BONY has not resolved its chain of title issues. However, it appears to the court that BONY's opposition had provided sufficient explanation of how it is the proper holder of both the Promissory

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Note and Deed of Trust. The court also notes that no rival claimant has emerged which one would have expected on a \$2.7 million obligation were there really a question.

**2. Debtor's Standing**

Standing to object to claims exists when there is a sufficient possibility of a surplus to give the chapter 7 debtor a pecuniary interest or when the claim involved will not be discharged. *In re Wellman*, 378 B.R. 416, n.5 (9th Cir. B.A.P. 2007); see also Collier on Bankruptcy 5.02.02[2][d] (16th ed.) (explaining that a chapter 7 debtor has standing to object to a proof of claim "if there is any chance that a disallowance will yield a solvent estate that would provide a return to the debtor").

Here, BONY contends that Debtor does not have standing or a pecuniary interest in the claim objection because the estate's liabilities exceed its assets, and Debtor has not demonstrated a possibility of being paid a surplus. Debtor argues that if the court were to disallow the proof of claim, there would be significant funds available for the estate and Debtor. If any funds were not distributed to BONY, then they would be distributed to Debtor on account of his homestead exemption. Based on the ruling in *Wellman*, the court does agree with Debtor that since disallowance would theoretically result in surplus to the bankruptcy estate and for homestead, the Debtor does have a pecuniary interest and standing to bring the claim objection.

**3. Appropriate Procedure?**

BONY argues that even if its proof of claim were to be disallowed, in the absence of an injunction or an order from an adversary proceeding preventing Trustee from disbursing the sale proceeds to pay off BONY's lien, it is entitled to receive sale proceeds up to the amount of its lien pursuant to the Deed of Trust. See *In re Coy* (C.D. Cal. 2016) 552 B.R. 199, 206 ("Moreover, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure provide that any determination of the validity, priority, or extent of a lien requires an adversary proceeding. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001(2)"). Debtor seems to assert that the claim objection is "litigation" and if the objection is sustained, it would need to

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bring additional litigation to obtain appropriate remedy. While additional litigation may be necessary, Debtor argues that this does not mean a claim objection is inappropriate.

The sale order was clear that Debtor had 30 days from the entry of the sale order to bring legal action against BONY. The court is not confident that a claim objection is to be considered "legal action" in this context when interpreting the sale order. The more appropriate remedy here to prevent disbursement of the sale proceeds would have been, as BONY contends, an adversary proceeding seeking an injunction. However, this is not to say that the claim objection should be overruled on these grounds alone, but it does mean that Debtor may have to pursue whatever litigation he thinks he needs to recover the distributed funds. But as further explained, that may be a very tall order.

**4. Collateral Estoppel (or Claim Preclusion)?**

Issue preclusion bars re-litigation of an issue if four elements are met: "(1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) it must have been determined by a valid and final judgment; and (4) the determination must have been essential to the final judgment." *In re Cass*, No. ADV 12- 1235-RK, 2013 WL 1459272, at \*10 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. Apr. 11, 2013), aff'd, 606 F. App'x 318 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing *In re Berr*, 172 B.R. 299, 306 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1994)).

Here, the issue of concern is chain of title and whether BONY is a proper holder of the claim. BONY describes in its opposition two adversary proceedings commenced by Debtor in prior bankruptcies. The first was against MERS, Countrywide and Wells Fargo, challenging their ability to enforce the promissory note judicially or nonjudicially on the basis that none of them qualified as note "holders." That case resulted in a stipulation to dismiss all claims with prejudice, which was approved by the court. The second proceeding was filed in the state court against BONY, challenging its status as the promissory note holder and the consequent ability to enforce the note under Debtor's theory that statutes of limitation had passed. BONY filed a motion for summary judgment and the court entered judgment in favor of

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BONY. Debtor appealed and the judgment was upheld at the California Court of Appeal. Based on these prior proceedings, BONY contends that Debtor is estopped from relitigating these issues. Debtor argues that while the relief requested in the state court case was premised on chain of title issues, the court never made a formal ruling on this. In other words, it did not analyze whether an assignment of the deed of trust was made because it had already determined a procedural issue that a party may not enjoin a nonjudicial foreclosure based on a claim that the assignment of the deed of trust is voidable.

Upon review of the California Court of Appeal's ruling, the court agrees with Debtor that the issue of whether assignment of the deed was void was not specifically discussed by the California Court of Appeal, who mostly ruled that nonjudicial foreclosure may proceed despite issues regarding validity of an assignment or claim. The issues of interest were certainly presented, but they were not litigated as required under the theory of issue preclusion. But debtor ignores the related rule that a judgment or dismissal is normally *res judicata* not only upon what was raised *but upon that which should have been raised* as a compulsory claim. See *Hiser v. Franklin*, 94 F.3d 1287, 1292 (1996) (*res judicata* bars relevant claims arising out of the transaction that could have been brought in the earlier litigation.); See also *DKN Holdings v. Faerber*, 61 Cal.4th 813, 824 (2015); *Restatement of Judgments* (2d) §24. Thus, while Debtor might not be collaterally estopped from bringing the claim objection on an issue having been actually litigated, further litigating on this issue of chain of title is likely precluded under the related doctrine of claim preclusion as it undoubtedly arose from the common nucleus of operative facts, or from a single transaction, that was decided by the prior litigation, and so any theory as against BONY should have been raised earlier but is now embodied within the resulting judgment.

**5. Statute of Limitations**

Debtor argues in his claim objection that BONY is time barred from filing a proof of claim or receiving payments from the sale proceeds under the four (4) year statute of limitations under California Code of Civil Procedure § 337(a) on the basis that Debtor has not made a payment on the Note since

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However, BONY argues that while CCP §Section 337 does bar it from pursuing judicial foreclosure, California Civil Code § 882.020 provides BONY with the right to exercise power of sale clause in the Deed of Trust under a different statute of limitations. Civil Code§ 882.020(a)(1) provides that a power of sale may not be used to enforce a lien after 10 years from the last date fixed for payment, if that date is ascertainable from the recorded evidence of indebtedness, which would be ten (10) years from April 1, 2035 in this case. The court is persuaded by BONY's argument that time bar from pursuing judicial foreclosure does not necessarily time bar seeking recovery of sale proceeds from the sale of Property, which is what we have here. Thus, BONY is not prevented from receiving payment up to the full amount owing on the Deed of Trust under this theory.

**6. BONY's Lien Attached to Sale of Proceeds**

When a trustee sells a property free and clear of a creditor's lien, that creditor's lien attaches to the sale proceeds. See *In re Groves*, 652 B.R. 104, 114 (9th Cir. BAP 2023) ("Section 363(f) permits the sale of estate property to be made free and clear of liens and other interests, with any such liens and interests to attach to the proceeds of the sale, if one of several criteria are met").

But Debtor argues that BONY's proof of claim should be disallowed because its lien did not attach to the sale proceeds by any specific reference in the sale order. BONY's position, which the court agrees with, is that the Trustee's treatment of the sale proceeds by placing it in a trust pending resolution of litigation with Debtor is consistent with a lien attaching to the sale proceeds. Debtor makes no cognizable argument that any mechanism even exists under bankruptcy law that would make a lien disappear after a §363(f) order (particularly where, as here, the creditor is clearly "in the money."). Moreover, there have been interim distributions already made to BONY authorized from the proceeds and Trustee had authorization under the sale order to distribute the remaining amount. While it would perhaps have been

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clearer to expressly attach the lien under the language in the order, Debtor has not provided any law that requires the explicit language nor is the scenario Debtor urges the least logical. In this context it is abundantly clear that BONY's claim was authorized in bulk to be paid directly (arguably better even than "attaching to proceeds") and only a smaller balance was to be separately held pending litigation, if any. Debtor makes no persuasive argument that there was any intention to detach the proceeds from BONY's lien, obliterate BONY's lien or create any magical significance to the absence of a recital to what the law already required. Only the contrary appears. The court finds that the BONY lien attached to the sale proceeds of the Property and the lack of formal language to that effect was inconsequential in this context.

The court finds that BONY has a valid proof of claim, and allowed claim as prayed and is entitled to receiving payment from the sale proceeds of the Property to the balance of its claim. The claim objection is overruled.

**Party Information**

**Debtor(s):**

Jeffrey S Beier

Represented By  
Anerio V Altman  
David R Haberbush

**Trustee(s):**

Arturo Cisneros (TR)

Represented By  
Arturo Cisneros  
Nathan F Smith